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Week in Headlines

International

USSR claimed successful test of intercontinental ballistic missile.

Dulles authorized 24 U.S. newsmen to enter Red China; Communist Chinese demanded reciprocal admission of their newsmen by U.S.; 41 U.S. youths arrived in Red China in defiance of U.S. Admin.

Syria announced impending visit of Khrushchev & Bulganin.

United States

Teamsters vice pres. Hoffa accused by Senate probers of abusing office, aiding racketeers.

House passed amended civil rights bill; Senate restored some foreign aid cut by House.

Wisconsin elected first Democrat to Senate in 25 years.

WORLD AFFAIRS

WEAPONS

USSR Claims ICBM Tested. The Soviet Govt. announced Aug. 26 that it successfully had test-fired an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) in the USSR within the past few days. [See pp. 230F2, 123G2; Vol. XVI, 207E1, 134B-G3]

The Soviet statement, issued via Tass news agency & Moscow radio:

> "A super-long-range intercontinental multi-stage ballistic missile was launched a few days ago. The tests of the rocket were successful. They fully confirmed the correctness of the calculations & the selected design.
>
> "The missile flew at a very high, unprecedented altitude. Covering a huge distance in a brief time, the missile landed in the target area. The results obtained show that it is possible to direct missile[s] into any part of the world."

The Soviet statement also disclosed that test detonations of "nuclear & thermonuclear weapons" had been carried out in the USSR during the same period. It said that these tests, made "at a high altitude" to "insure the safety of the population," also "were successful." The U.S. Atomic Energy Comm., in confirming the detonation Aug. 23 of the 13th nuclear test in the U.S.' current Nevada series, had reported the monitoring of a large nuclear explosion Aug. 22 in Soviet Central Asia. [See pp. 266C2, 130D2]

In an "authorized" political statement appended to the announcement of the missile & nuclear tests, the Soviet Govt. said that it had been forced by Western "obstacles" to disarmament to "take all necessary measures with the object of safeguarding the security of the Soviet state." It warned that the West's "negative attitude" had made it clear that the West did "not want an agreement" on cessation of nuclear tests or general disarmament. The USSR, it said, "will continue persistently to press for agreement" on both issues.

Writing in the Soviet AF newspaper "Sovetskaya Aviatsiya," Maj. Gen. G. I. Pokrovsky described Aug. 28 a multi-stage missile which, he said, would reach an altitude "on the border of thousands of kilometers" before entering a final dive in which its speed "may reach 20,000 to 25,000 km. [12,400 to 15,500 mi.] an hour." Pokrovsky said that, based on "theoretical calculations," the missile's margin of error could be "supposed" at less than 20 km. (12:4 mi.).

U.S. on Soviet Test. In a statement cleared by the White House, Acting Defense Secy. Donald A. Quarles credited the USSR Aug. 27 with "substantial progress in the long-range ballistic missile field" and said that the Soviet test announcement "was not surprising." Quarles noted, however, that the U.S.' "work in this same field is being pressed forward on a broad front & with a high priority" and that "time differences in terms of operational readiness" of U.S. & Soviet missiles probably would "not be very great." He asserted that "the immediate military significance of the so-called [missile] race has been greatly exaggerated." [See p. 194B2]

(The first U.S. ICBM to be tested, the 5,000-mi. Atlas, was destroyed when it went out of control shortly after its launching June 11 from the USAF missile test station at Cape Canaveral, Fla. An AF statement on the test failure did not identify the missile as the Atlas but conceded that the test had been part of the "long-range ballistics missile program." The Atlas, designed to reach a speed of 15,000 to 20,000 mph., had reached an altitude of 5,000 feet before it turned on its side, exploded & fell into the ocean. [See p. 262B-C2]

(British Defense Ministry spokesmen expressed skepticism about the Soviet test claim Aug. 27. They noted that "the Russian statement is studiously vague on such matters as the altitude & range of the missile & the size of the target area." Air Chief Marshal Sir Dermot Boyle, RAF Chief of Staff, addressing the opening session of a meeting of Commonwealth air staff chiefs, said Aug. 27 that "we do not take it as gospel that this weapon can reach anywhere in the world.") [See pp. 113D3-114B1]

Dulles Doubts Power Shift. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said Aug. 27 that the existence of a Soviet ICBM did not "initially" affect the present "military balance" between the U.S. & Soviet Union. Dulles, who said that although he could not know the "degree of fact" behind the Soviet statement he had "no particular reason to doubt [its] veracity," asserted that "there is no feeling that [the ICBM would] make obsolete a strategic air force" in "the near future." He noted that in fact many experts held that "the strategic air force will be the most effective way of conveying the missile to its target & it is unlikely" that missiles soon could achieve the accuracy of bomber aircraft.

USSR Warns on Disarmament. Referring to the announcement of a successful Soviet ICBM test, the USSR's press & radio began a campaign Aug. 28 to impress on the West that its belief in Soviet military inferiority was a "delusion" and an East-West disarmament accord was a necessity. Soviet press reports termed the missile a "great & valuable contribution to the fight for peace." The English-language "Moscow News" expressed hope Aug. 28 that "Western powers will ultimately show themselves capable of a sound judgment of the situation & will really meet the [USSR] halfway" on disarmament. [See pp. 241F2, 139B1]

Soviets Reject 'Open Sky.' Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Valerian A. Zorin Aug. 27 rejected Western proposals for creation of an aerial disarmament inspection system. In a violent denunciation of the West's "aggressive military groupings" & nuclear bases "aimed directly against the Soviet Union," Zorin charged that Pres. Eisenhower's proposal for arms control through aerial inspection & photography never could insure the peace. Zorin, speaking after disclosure of the Soviet ICBM test, said: "No aerial photography is capable of preventing sudden attack by an aggressor if he has at his disposal the weapons for a mass blow." [See pp. 266A1-C2, 249B1-F3]

Zorin's statement, which followed publication & condemnation by "Pravda" Aug. 24 of Western proposals for a 2-yr. trial nuclear test suspension, made clear that the USSR considered the current London arms talks a waste of time. Ignoring the West's nuclear test ban proposal, Zorin reiterated Soviet demands for "the immediate & unconditional" suspension of such

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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tests and insisted that the London talks be broadened to include Asian, African & Latin countries. Addressing the UN subcommittee Aug. 28, Zorin urged the West to remove conditions surrounding its 2-yr. test ban proposal. [See p. 266A1-C2]

'Ike' Disarmament Plea. Pres. Eisenhower, in a White House statement issued Aug. 28, appealed to the USSR not to "condemn humanity to an indefinite future of immeasurable danger." Declaring that it would be "tragic" if the USSR condemned Western proposals for a first-stage disarmament treaty "even before they could have been studied seriously & before the Western presentation is complete," the President termed the USSR's latest disarmament reply "deeply disappointing to all true lovers of peace." He termed it "noteworthy" that the Soviet rejection of the West's proposals coincided with "the boastful statement by the Soviet Union that they have made advances in . . . mass destruction." [See p. 249G2-C3]

SOVIET BLOC

Red China

U.S. Eases News Ban. U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles authorized 24 news organizations* Aug. 22 to send correspondents to the Chinese mainland for a 7-mo. trial period to report on conditions inside Red China. [See pp. 235G2, 210E1, 156A1]

In announcing reversal of the ban on travel to Red China by U.S. newsmen, a State Dept. statement said Aug. 22 that Dulles' decision had been based on "new factors" which made it desirable that "additional information be made available to the American people respecting current conditions within China." The State Dept. emphasized that (1) the decision did "not change the basic policy of the [U.S.] toward communism in China," (2) in general, travel by U.S. citizens to Red China still was not "lawful" or "consistent with [U.S.] policy" and (3) the U.S. "will not accord reciprocal visas to Chinese bearing passports issued by" Red China.

The State Dept. warned that newsmen proceeding to Red China would face "abnormal personal risks" due to the Peiping Govt.'s refusal "to treat American citizens in accordance with the accepted code of civilized nations." It said, however, that the Treasury Dept. would be asked to issue licenses under the Trading With the Enemy Act to permit operation of the program "on an experimental basis." [See p. 257C3]

Pres. David Linton of the Amer. Society of Magazine Photographers and Robert McCandless, Freedom of Info. chrmn. of the Natl. Press Photographers Assn., accused the State Dept. Aug. 25 of "drastic discrimination" for its failure to include photographers in the program. The Amer. Newspaper Guild's 24th annual convention, meeting in St. Louis, had adopted a resolution July 11 demanding that Dulles rescind the China news ban "immediately & without qualification" [see p. 210D1]. Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.), in a Senate resolution introduced Aug. 20, had called on the State Dept. "to assist, rather than hinder" the movement of U.S. reporters to China & other foreign countries. [See p. 226G1]

Chinese Demand Entry. A statement published by the Chinese Communist Party newspaper "Peiping People's Daily" & broadcast by Peiping radio denounced the American news plan Aug. 25 as "completely unacceptable to the Chinese people." The newspaper's editorial, quoted in Hsinhua (New China) News Agency dispatches to Hong Kong Aug. 26, charged the U.S. with "insufferable arrogance" in planning to "send its correspondents to China just on the basis of its own unilateral decision," while at the same time "refusing reciprocal visas to Chinese correspondents." "People's Daily" accused the U.S. State Dept. of "placing obstacles in the way of mutual visits between the Chinese & Amer. people" and of "trying to shift the responsibility to the Chinese Govt." The paper said that the State Dept. "wants to collect intelligence in China through its correspondents [&] carry out subversive activities." The "principle of equality & reciprocity," it said, "requires that newsmen of both sides be allowed to stay in each other's country."

(11 U.S. newsmen had arrived in Hong Kong by Aug. 26 & were awaiting entry visas from Peiping.)

Dulles Amends Stand. Pressed by reporters to explain the U.S.' refusal of reciprocity and State Dept. insistence Aug. 25-26 that no Red Chinese newsmen would be permitted to enter the U.S., Dulles told his news conference Aug. 27 that "if any application is made" by a Chinese reporter, it would be considered "on its merits" "under the law." Dulles added: "So far as I know, we have never laid down any absolute rule that no Chinese Communist could come to this country," but there was "no application for anyone" from Red China.

Defending the U.S.' rejection of news reciprocity with Red China, Dulles said: "We wanted to obviate any claim by the Chinese Communists that they would be entitled as a right to send a corresponding number" of newsmen to the U.S. "That we could not do under the law," which "hedges about very strictly the possibility of Communists coming to this country." "There has to be a finding made by the Attorney General to permit any Communist to come. Whether or not he could make these findings [under present U.S.-Red Chinese relations] I do not know." Dulles noted that Red Chinese rejection of visits by U.S. newsmen had not been official.

U.S. Youth in China. 41 U.S. youths & students crossed into Red China by train from the USSR Aug. 20 & arrived in Peiping Aug. 23. The group, reportedly split into "leftist" & "rightist" factions over whether to comply with Chinese requests to see their U.S. passports on arrival in Peiping, revealed Aug. 24 that they would remain in China to take part in Natl. Day celebrations scheduled for Oct. 1. Members of the group met Aug. 27 with Morris R. Wills, 24, ex-Korean War PW who chose to go to Red China and currently was studying at Peiping U. [See pp. 257G2-G3, 79G1]

Pres. Eisenhower, referring to the U.S. youths' trip to China, said Aug. 21 that he thought "they are very badly advised & they are doing their country a disservice."

(Donald J. Blackwood, 24, a U.S. businessman, and his Korean wife & son were expelled by Red China July 11 after their arrest for illegal entry from Macao.) [See p. 195G3]

Chinese Purges Continue. The Hsinhua News Agency reported Aug. 26 that 90 newsmen "had been ferreted out from press & radio operations all over China" in the start of "a struggle against rightists in the journalistic field." Peiping radio said Aug. 27 that the Union of Chinese Writers had denounced its vice chairman, Feng Hsueh-feng, for "bourgeois-revisionist" writings. The Union's CP Com. had denounced Stalin Prizewinner Ting Ling & writer Chen Chi-hsia Aug. 7 for individualism & hero-worship. [See p. 235C1-E2]

A Hsinhua radio report said Aug. 4 that 19 "counter-revolutionaries" had been sentenced to death Aug. 2 in Kwantung Province for having killed 7 persons & stolen Govt. funds during an "armed uprising" staged there July 12. Peiping newspapers reported Aug. 19 that 12 members of a "counter revolutionary gang" had been condemned to death for raiding CP offices & looting a bank in Chekiang Province. [See p. 210D2]

Peiping radio revealed Aug. 6 that 1,000 high school students defied police & troops to wreck Govt. & CP offices and attack officials during a 2-day anti-Govt. outbreak in Hanyang, central China in June 1956. The uprising reportedly was instigated by CP Youth League leaders & educators Wang Chien-kuo & Yang Sung-tao, who were linked with accused rightists Lo Lung-chi, Timber Industry Min., & Chang Po-chun, Communications Min. [See p. 235A-C2]

Other Peiping radio reports of anti-Govt. activity: Arrest Aug. 15 of members of a "China Justice Salvation Army" in Shensi Province; reports Aug 10 that peasant attacks on Govt. workers had been increasing; imprisonment, reported Aug. 5, of Li Yun-hsiang & Chang Yun-wei for

*The following news organizations, in responding to State Dept. queries, had indicated a desire to send full-time resident correspondents to Red China and were authorized to do so: AP, UP, INS, NEA & Copley news services; CBS, NBC, ABC & MBS networks; "N.Y. Times," "N.Y. Herald Tribune," "Baltimore Sun," "Chicago Tribune," "Chicago Daily News," "Christian Science Monitor," "Minneapolis Star & Tribune," Scripps-Howard Newspapers, Fairchild Pubs., McGraw-Hill World News, "Time," "Newsweek," "U.S. News & World Report," "Saturday Evening Post," "Readers Digest." [See p. 235A3]

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leading anti-Govt. groups in Hupeh & Hunan Provinces; arrests, revealed July 31, of Lu Chien-pao & Tang Fang-juen for leading a Tsinghai Province plot to form a "New China Govt."; arrest of 5 men in Tsinghai Province July 24 for an abortive attempt to "overthrow" the Govt.

Communist Chinese Pres. Mao Tse-tung, according to Hong Kong reports Aug. 10-14, had opposed the Peiping Govt.'s current anti-rightist drive, which was said to have been pressed by leftists led by Premier Chou En-lai.

(Japanese reports said Aug. 3 that Mao, meeting with Japanese Socialist leaders in Peiping Apr. 21, had predicted that "China, Japan & India will come to possess nuclear weapons in the future" and unite to end U.S. power in Asia & the Pacific. The June 13 edition of the "Chang Chiang [Yangtze River] Daily News," reaching Hong Kong Aug. 23, reported that Mao, 64, swam the Yangtze 3 times in June 1956. [See pp. 235G1, 194G2]

Other Chinese Developments. The Chinese Natl. Conf. of Commerce, ending a 14-day meeting in Peiping, predicted Aug. 24 that Red China would suffer increasing shortages of coal, cotton & consumer goods later this year. Decrees issued by the Govt. Aug. 17 provided for strict controls over the free market in foodstuffs & farm produce and made illegal private trading in cereals, cotton & cooking oils. Geology Ministry reports to the recent Natl. Peoples Congress, received Aug. 12 in Hong Kong, estimated total Chinese iron ore deposits at 11 billion tons, enough to supply Chinese industry for 50 yrs. The Chinese State Statistical Bureau's 1956 economic report, broadcast Aug. 1 by Peiping radio, claimed that by the end of 1956: (a) 100 million hectares (250 million acres) of cultivated land & 92% of China's peasant households had been linked in collectives & cooperatives; (b) 98.7% of China's industry had passed into state ownership or joint state-private management. [See p. 210F2] . . . Hong Kong dispatches reported Aug. 21 that the Peiping Govt. planned to move an estimated 300,000 "unproductive" persons from Canton by Jan. 1. A resolution approved by Red China's supreme State Council, reported in Hong Kong Aug. 9, provided for establishment of labor reform centers to which "nonproductive" urban dwellers could be sent. . . . Defense Min. Marshal Peng Teh-huai, addressing a Peiping reception on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the Chinese Red Army, asserted Aug. 1 that China had reduced its armed forces & cut its defense budget to 18.9% of the 1957 national budget. [See pp. 210F2, 154F1] . . . The Ministry of Education ruled July 7 that traditional brush-formed Chinese characters would be retained as China's official written language. A reform Romanized alphabet was to be limited to scientific & communications purposes. [See Vol. XVI, p. 5G1]

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Khrushchev Defends Program. First Secy. Nikita S. Krushchev of the Soviet Communist Party, writing in the Soviet CP journal "Kommunist," appealed Aug. 27 to the "inexhaustible forces" of the Soviet people to aid in an "unremitting struggle" against hostile ideologies propounded by dogmatists & liberals. He denounced the party's "hardheads," "parrots" & "Talmudists" for opposing his schemes for reorganization of Soviet agriculture & industry. The article, written on the subject of literature, warned Soviet writers to learn from events that preceded the Hungarian revolt. It criticized those who demanded "freedom of creative work." [See p. 226B-C2]

Malenkov, Beria Linked. Khrushchev, referring to the Stalin "tragedy," charged that ex-Premier Georgi M. Malenkov, despite "his high position," not only had not restrained Stalin but had "very deftly used weaknesses & habits of Stalin in the last years of his life." Khrushchev said Malenkov had fallen "under the complete influence" of ex-secret police chief Lavrenti P. Beria, "a sworn enemy of the people," and become Beria's "shadow & tool," aiding him in crimes against the USSR. [See pp. 234D3, 218C-G2]

Titoism. The Soviet Govt. newspaper "Izvestia" informed the Soviet people Aug. 18 of Yugoslav ex-Vice Pres. Milovan Djilas' anti-Communist book ("The New Class") and denounced it for "vile attacks" on the Soviet system. "Izvestia" warned against the book's use by U.S.-led "reactionary circles." The Belgrade CP newspaper "Borba" had denounced Djilas Aug. 10 as an "insane man" who "betrayed his movement & his country." Belgrade sources expressed concern Aug. 16 lest the book harm Yugoslavia's avowed position as a go-between in East-West and Soviet-satellite relations. [See p. 250B2]

(The Soviet newspaper "Literary Gazette" revealed Aug. 24 that U.S. writer Howard Fast, a 1953 Stalin Prize winner, had broken with the Communist Party. Terming Fast "a deserter under fire," the paper charged that he now had turned to writing "anti-Soviet slander." Fast, in an interview in the "N.Y. Times," asserted Aug. 26 that his break with communism Feb. 1 had been spurred by East European diplomats who had informed him of "monstrous" conditions in the USSR.) [See p. 50G1]

Belgrade's "Komunist," in an editorial on recent talks in Rumania between Soviet CP First Secy Khrushchev & Yugoslav Pres. Tito, conceded that "an abyss" still separated the Soviet & Yugoslav parties. The paper demanded Soviet action on pledges of party cooperation [see p. 250F1]. A joint communiqué by Tito & North Viet Nam Pres. Ho Chi Minh, issued in Belgrade Aug. 9 before Ho flew to Albania, supported Yugoslav demands for independence from the USSR & co-existence with the West. [See p. 250E1]

An Italian CP delegation led by CP Vice Secy. Luigi Longo returned from Moscow talks Aug. 10 and, in what was presumed to be an appeal for renewal of the Cominform, called Aug. 11 for consolidation "of the unity of the Socialist camp, of which the Soviet Union is the center & the greatest force." [See p. 250B1]

MIDDLE EAST

Khrushchev to Visit Syria. The Syrian Defense Ministry announced Aug. 28 that Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev & Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin "definitely" would visit Syria "before the end of the year." Syrian officials said that the Soviet leaders had accepted a Syrian invitation extended by Defense Min. Khaled el-Azm, who recently had visited the USSR & Czechoslovakia to negotiate for more Soviet economic & military aid to Syria. [See p. 251B3]

Syrian Govt. spokesmen had asserted Aug. 23 that no final aid agreement had been reached with the USSR. They emphasized earlier reports that el-Azm had gone to Moscow on his own initiative & without authority to conclude an aid pact. The USSR & Czechoslovakia reportedly had offered Syria long-term loans at 2½% interest & technical aid for projects including (1) a 400 million-kw. Youssef Pasha Dam across the Euphrates in northern Syria, and (2) a road network & $150 million rail line inland from the port of Latakia.

(3 Syrian planning officials—Dr. Hassan Jabarah, Natl. Dvpt. Council dir.-gen.; Abdul Basset Khatib, Irrigation Dept. chief; Wajih Samma, Damascus Electricity Bd. dir.-gen.—left Damascus for Moscow Aug. 27 to open detailed aid talks.)

(London sources cited reports Aug. 26 that Col. Gen. Ivan A. Serov, Soviet MVD chief & State Security Com. chairman, had visited Syria in July to plan the country's leftward shift with Lt. Col. Abdul Hamid Serraj, Syrian Army intelligence chief, and other pro-Soviet Syrian Army officers. The London reports said that Serov also had met with exiled Jordanian leaders to plan continuation of leftist opposition to Jordanian King Hussein. Syrian officials denied Aug. 27 that Serov ever had visited Syria.) [See p. 121B1; Vol. XVI, pp. 417C2, 395C3]

(A Soviet Tass news agency statement charged Aug. 24 that the U.S. had begun a "malicious anti-Syrian campaign" "to prepare the ground for American intervention" in Syrian internal affairs. Tass had rebuked Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 21 for charging, "without any foundation," that the USSR hoped to gain control of Syria. In a signed statement for the Cairo newspaper "Al Messa," all 15 members of the Soviet Presidium [see p. 217E1] had denounced the U.S. for intervention in Mid-Eastern affairs and pledged Soviet support for Arab nationalism & economic development.) [See p. 186E1-A2]

Syrians Deny Soviet Control. El-Azm Aug. 22 denied Western contentions that the rise to command of the Syrian Army by leftist officers led by Serraj & Maj. Gen. Afif Bizri, new Army chief of staff, had placed Syria under leftist control or moved it into the Soviet orbit. Meeting with U.S. newsmen, el-Azm, who denied that he was a Communist, asserted that cur-

rent Syrian policies merely were aimed at "greater understanding with the Soviet Union." Backed by Dr. Salah el-Tarazi, Syrian Forgn. Ministry secy.-gen., he said that Syria still was guided by "positive neutralism" & nonalignment with the great powers [see p. 265B1-C3]. El Azm warned, however, that the U.S.' "imperialist" efforts to replace Britain & France as ruler of the Middle East had driven Syria to "the outer edge" of its neutralism. He cited the U.S.-British-Soviet alliance of World War II and asserted that Syria was in need of "the support of the Soviet Union" in its battle against "British, French & Zionist imperialism."

Kuwatly Ends Nasser Talks. Syrian Pres. Shukri al-Kuwatly returned to Damascus Aug. 25 from talks in Cairo with Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser. A moderate neutralist, Kuwatly was thought to have been strengthened against Syrian leftists by Nasser, who was said to fear eventual Soviet domination of Egyptian-led Arab nationalism & neutralism. Kuwatly, who had declared Aug. 23 in Cairo that Syria would not turn Communist and said that the West & U.S. "should leave us alone," told newsmen Aug. 25 that Syria & Egypt would resist "all kinds of pressure." [See p. 265F3]

Bizri Denies Army Rule. In an interview with Lebanese newsmen, Maj. Gen. Bizri denied Aug. 25 that the Syrian Army had any intention of interfering in Syrian politics. Reiterating charges of "an American plot" to overthrow the Syrian Govt., Bizri asserted that Zionism & imperialism, not communism, remained Syria's major enemies. He said that "we should concentrate on eliminating them first." He told newsmen Aug. 26 that the situation inside Syria was "completely calm" and that "we are not afraid of anything at all from the outside." [See p. 265C-D2]

(Western correspondents reported an almost total lack of evidence of security & military measures in Syria Aug. 22-28. The Syrian Govt. revealed Aug. 21 that several officers had been dismissed & arrested for complicity in the alleged U.S. plot. Col. Ibrahim el-Husseini, ousted Syrian military attaché in Rome, asked the Italian Govt. for political asylum Aug. 24.) [See p. 265F1-C2]

Henderson to Turkey. Loy W. Henderson, U.S. State Dept. expert in Mid-Eastern affairs, flew to Ankara, Turkey Aug. 24 for talks with Middle East leaders on the Syrian situation. Henderson, Dep. State Undersecy. for Admin., met in Istanbul Aug. 24-25 with Turkish Premier Adnan Menderes, visiting Kings Hussein of Jordan & Faisal of Iraq and U.S. Amb.-to-Turkey Fletcher Warren. Henderson, who had left Washington secretly Aug. 22, said Aug. 25 only that the talks had been "most helpful." Henderson flew to Beirut, Lebanon for talks Aug. 28 with Pres. Camille Chamoun, Premier Sami es-Solh & Forgn. Min. Charles Malik. [See pp. 146F2, 137C3]

Dulles on Red Arms. U.S. State Secy. Dulles told newsmen Aug. 27 that the acquisition of Soviet arms had given Syria "important offensive capabilities" in terms of the Middle East. Dulles said that the placing of "a very large quantity of military equipment" in the hands of Syrian leaders "who seem to be influenced, at least, by international communism" had "very genuinely alarmed" Syria's Arab neighbors. [See p. 265G2]

In an article written for NANA & published Aug. 25, ex-Pres. Harry S. Truman charged that the Syrian crisis "was clearly forseeable, & therefore shocking & disturbing, because nothing effective was done to stop it." Asserting that a "doctrine can be effective only as the leadership behind it is decisive," Truman urged that the U.S. (1) call upon the UN Security Council "to deal with this new threat to peace" and (2) consult with its allies & "take immediate steps to correct [impressions] that our only policy is to 'wait & see.'" [See p. 54B-G2]

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.), speaking in the Senate Aug. 14, attacked Dulles for precipitating the 1956-57 Middle East crisis by withdrawing U.S. offers of aid for Egypt's Aswan High Dam project. Fulbright, basing his charges on secret State Dept. files, asserted that Dulles alone had been responsible for the chain of events, which, he said, "handed communism a key to the Middle East." Fulbright asserted that Dulles' Aswan decision had made inevitable (1) Egypt's seizure of the Suez Canal, (2) the British, French & Israeli invasion of Egypt, (3) the deterioration of NATO, (4) "severe oil shortages" in Europe, (5) intensified Arab-Israeli friction and (6) an Eisenhower Doctrine outlay of $174 million. [See p. 242D3]

Oman. British military forces began to withdraw from Oman Aug. 15 and leave Sultan Said bin Taimur's forces in control of areas from which rebel forces of Sheikh Khalib bin Ali, Iman of Oman, had been driven. Retiring British troops razed the fortress of Sheikh Suleiman bin Himyar, located near Nizwa, Aug. 14 and turned Nizwa, former rebel capital, over to Omani civil administrators [see p. 259F1]. RAF jets continued sporadic attacks against rebel enclaves Aug. 15-26, attacking Sharaijia Aug. 26 after rebel leaders were reported in the village. 30 Omani rebels, presumably the only casualties of the entire campaign, were listed as killed in British Forgn. Office reports Aug. 23. A Forgn. Office statement Aug. 23 asserted that "resistance to the sultan's forces has ceased." [See p. 259C-G1]

(The British Forgn. Office Aug. 26 denied Yemeni charges that British forces had killed "many" persons in "a savage attack" launched on Yemeni territory from bases in Aden.) [See p. 259A-C2]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONGRESS

House Passes Rights Bill. A compromise civil right bill (HR6127) was passed by 279-97 House vote (151 R. & 128 D. vs. 82 D. & 15 R.) and returned to the Senate Aug. 27. Democrats voting for it included 12 Texans & a Floridian. [See p. 252A1-F2]

The bill retained all features of the version passed by the Senate with one major exception. This was a modification of Part IV under which a federal judge could elect to deny jury trials to persons accused of crimnial contempt for alleged violation of right-to-vote injunctions. In such cases a convicted person fined more than $300 or sentenced to more than 45 days' imprisonment would be entitled on demand to a new trial with a jury. The House change also limited the jury-trial right to voting cases instead of extending it all criminal contempt under federal law, as the Senate version had done.

The modification, accepted by the party leaders of both houses Aug. 23, broke a 2-week House deadlock during which Republicans had fought the Senate version as inadequate and most Democrats had urged its adoption as a step in the right direction and as the only sure way to pass any civil rights bill at the current session.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) had led the fight for acceptance of the unaltered Senate version. House GOP leader Joseph W. Martin (Mass.) demanded at first that the bill be sent to Senate-House conference committee to be refashioned into an adequate guarantee of civil rights. Democrats warned that this could result in a deadlock and enable Southerners to block any action at all on it. Martin replied Aug. 12-13 that no bill would be "infinitely better" than the Senate version.

Martin, however, eventually dropped his insistence on a joint conference. With Pres. Eisenhower's approval, he announced Aug. 21 a compromise proposal under which a judge could dispense with jury trial in criminal contempt cases provided that he limited punishment to fines of up to $300 or to jail sentences of no more than 90 days. This proposal, with the jail-term limit cut to 45 days, was accepted by Rayburn, Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) & Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) Aug. 23 and adopted by the House Aug. 27.

Senate Restores Aid. A $3,692,710,000 foreign aid appropriation—restoring $500,900,000 of the $809,650,000 cut by the House—was passed by 62-25 Senate vote (32 R. & 30 D. vs. 15 D. & 10 R.) and sent to Senate-House conference Aug. 27. The bill (HR9302) provided $3,025,660,000 in new money & $667,050,000 in carryover funds. Pres. Eisenhower pronounced himself "greatly pleased" by the restoration, which he characterized as a "substantial step in the right direction." [See p. 268B1-D3]

(Sen. John F. Kennedy [D., Mass.] introduced Aug. 21 a bill [S2828] to permit the U.S. to give more economic aid to all Soviet satellites except Communist China & North Korea. He

conceded that risk was involved but said boldness was needed. Senate GOP leader Knowland opposed the proposal on grounds that the aid would make satellite peoples more satisfied and "less likely to throw off the Moscow yoke.") [See p. 149B1]

Atomic Energy. A bill (HR8992) implementing the U.S.' participation in the Intl. Atomic Energy Agency was passed by voice vote of the Senate Aug. 19 & of the House Aug. 20. The measure contained a restriction, sponsored by Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.), requiring Congressional approval before the U.S. could contribute nuclear materials to IAEA or to Euratom. An exception permitted the U.S., however, to give IAEA materials already promised until 1960. The House had rejected the curb in passing the bill Aug. 8, but the Senate had voted for the limitation Aug. 9, and the Senate version had prevailed in joint conference. [See p. 243E1]

A compromise $352,145,000 atomic construction authorization bill (HR-8996) was passed by both houses Aug. 20 and signed by Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 21. The bill authorized only $21 million of $58 million proposed by Democrats for a gas-cooled natural uranium reactor, an experimental reactor to "recycle" plutonium & a reactor to produce plutonium for weapons & possibly heat for industrial use. The compromise also authorized federal construction of a municipal power plant at Piqua, O. and of cooperative plants at Elk River, Minn., Wolverine, Mich. & Chugatch, Alaska. A 5th plant, for the Consumers Public Power District of Nebraska, was authorized under the "partnership" plan that the AEC had proposed for all 5 projects. These federal construction projects had been approved by the Senate Aug. 16 over Eisenhower Admin. opposition after being rejected in House votes Aug. 9. Pres. Eisenhower, announcing his signing of the bill Aug. 21, again opposed "the expenditure of public money for the construction & operation by the Govt. of any large-scale power reactor, or any prototype thereof, unless private enterprise has first received reasonable opportunity to bear or share the cost." [See p. 208B1]

A compromise $2,323,632,000 AEC appropriations bill (HR9379) was passed by both houses Aug. 23.

LABOR

Probers Assail Hoffa. James R. Hoffa, vice pres. & presumptive next pres. of the Intl. Bro'hood of Teamsters, testified with alternating aplomb & discomfort Aug. 20-23 through 4 days of hearings before the Select Senate Com. on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field.

Committee questioners accused Hoffa of (1) working with racketeers, (2) borrowing money—much of it without collateral or interest—from his union, from union officials & from businessmen dealing with the union, (3) engaging in businesses that negotiated contracts with his union or otherwise had interests in conflict with his union's and (4) ordering union officials to make surreptitious recordings of proceedings of a Detroit grand jury that investigated him in 1953.

Hoffa kept his promise of not resorting to the 5th Amend. But he pleaded repeatedly that he did not recall incidents on which he was questioned. The committee played recordings of 8 wire-tapped phone conversations between Hoffa & labor racketeer Johnny Dio (Dioguardi) or linking Dio to Hoffa. Hoffa, however, insisted that he could not remember the subject matter or circumstances of most of the conversations.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), committee chairman, abruptly halted the hearings Aug. 23 because of Hoffa's failure to give satisfactory replies. Before dismissing Hoffa with instructions to be ready to return later with his records, McClellan read a 48-point list of accusations against Hoffa. The final charge was that "while Teamster general pres. Dave Beck took the 5th Amend. 140 times during one session [see p. 166C2], James R. Hoffa either avoided or equivocated the answers to 111 questions at Thursday's [Aug. 22] session. Today, though we adjourned early, I think he broke that record." [See p. 261E1-C2]

Charges Vs. Hoffa. McClellan's 48-count indictment of Hoffa Aug. 23 included these other charges:

(1) Hoffa borrowed $5,000 from Jack (Babe) Bushkin, "a labor relations advisor who represents . . . employers with whom the Teamsters have contracts."

(2) Hoffa borowed $5,000 from J. L. Keeshin, a truck owner with Teamsters contracts.

(3) Hoffa borrowed $25,000 at no interest from Henry Lower, "real estate promoter whose Florida development, Sun Valley, is being sponsored by the Teamsters Union. Hoffa made this loan shortly after he urged a Detroit bank (where the Teamsters had large deposits) to loan $75,000 to Lower at 4% interest."

(4) Hoffa sent Teamsters business agents "to Florida at union expense to assist the Sun Valley project and had Teamsters Union business agents sell lots in the project. . . . He had an option to buy property in the development, the success of which depended on the number of teamsters purchasing there."

(5) Hoffa borrowed $25,000 at no interest from Harold Mark, accountant "whose firm reviewed the records of the [Teamsters'] Central States Southeast-Southwest Welfare Fund. Hoffa obtained the loan soon after Locals 299 & 337 . . . made loans to Mark in excess of $100,000 at 6%."

(6) Hoffa borrowed $11,500 from Herbert L. Grosberg, "accountant for Teamsters organizations in Detroit, who holds his job at . . . [Hoffa's] pleasure."

(7) Hoffa borrowed $18,000 from Teamsters business agents "whose jobs depend on . . . [Hoffa's] good will."

(8) Detroit Local 337 lent $30,000 to the Northville Downs race track, where Owen Brennan, pres. of the local & "longtime associate" of Hoffa, raced his horses.

(9) Hoffa's "home Local 299" & Local 337 bought the home of Paul (The Waiter) Ricca, "notorious mobster of the Capone gang who has been ordered deported. . . ."

(10) At about the time Hoffa borrowed $11,500 from Grosberg [see item 6 above], Locals 299 & 337 lent $75,000 to the Marberry Construction Co., owned by Grosberg & George Stephen Fitzgerald, Teamsters attorney who counseled Hoffa at the hearing.

(11) Hoffa donated $5,000 of Michigan Teamsters "dues money" to the reelection campaign of Edward Crumback, then pres. of Philadelphia Local 107. "Hoffa added he would not hesitate to use union dues money for his own reelection. . . ."

(12) Hoffa, without consulting Teamsters members, arranged to donate $3,000 to Detroit's Wholesale Produce Buyers Assn., "which had been charged by the Fed. Govt. for violation of the anti-trust laws."

(13) Hoffa set up the J&H Sales Co., a trucking firm "which leased its equipment to the Baker Driveaway Co. owned by William Bridge, a truck owner who had contracts with the Teamsters Union." J&H's stock "was put in the name of Hoffa's friend, James Montante, and then transferred to . . . Josephine Poszywak & Alice Johnson," maiden names of the wives of Hoffa & Brennan." [See item 8 above]

(14) J&H became Natl. Equipment Co., owned by Hoffa's & Brennan's wives. It leased equipment to Baker Driveaway, then owned by Bridge & Carney Matheson, "Detroit lawyer who negotiated & negotiates with the Teamsters Union on behalf of the Driveaway & Haulaway truck employes."

15) Natl. Equipment sold its equipment to the Convertible Equipment Leasing Co., owned by Bridge & Matheson.

(16) "Following the solution of labor problems in Flint, Mich. with [Hoffa's] intercession . . . Commercial Carriers, Inc., a trucking company with contracts with the Teamsters Union, played a part in setting up the Test Fleet Corp." (Currently called the Hobren Corp.) James Wrape, Commercial Carriers' general counsel, incorporated Test Fleet in Tennessee under his name. Elliott Beidler, Commercial Carriers' accountant, "kept the books & records of Test Fleet for 4 years at no salary. Commercial Carriers' owner, Bert Beveridge, signed a $50,000 note for equipment for Test Fleet. After the company was set up, the stock was quietly transferred into . . . the maiden names" of Mrs. Hoffa & Mrs. Brennan.

(17) Commercial Carriers "handed Test Fleet Corp. lush contracts. . . . The result: on an original investment of $4,000, Mrs. Hoffa & Mrs. Brennan received a net profit of $125,000" between Jan. 1949 & Dec. 31, 1956.

(18) Hoffa & Matheson joined in setting up an investment loan company.

(19) Hoffa bought the Jack O'Lantern Lodge (Joll Properties) in association with Allen Dorfman & Dorfman's mother, Mrs. Rose Dorfman, respectively general agent & partner in the Union Casuality Co. Hoffa "was the trustee for the Central States Conference Welfare Fund, and the Dorfmans were representatives and collected large premiums for the handling of this insurance fund."*

(20) The Dorfmans' firm lent Joll Properties $11,000.

(21) Hoffa & Dr. Leo Perlman, "a majority stock owner in the Union Casualty Co., went into business in North Dakota under the name of Northwest Oil Co."

(22) Hoffa & Matheson joined in an investment in Detroit's Terminal Realty Co. [See items 14, 15, 18 above]

(23) Mrs. Hoffa acquired an interest in a Detroit trucking company that had contracts with Local 299, of which Hoffa was pres. Another stockholder was Dale Patrick, nephew of Local 299 business agent Frank Fitzsimmons.

(24) Hoffa bought 400 shares of stock in A. C. F. Wrigley Co., a Michigan supermarket firm with which the Teamsters had contracts. The firm's labor relations director was Bushkin, from whom Hoffa borrowed $5,000. [See item 1 above]

(25) Hoffa bought 600 shares in McLean Industries, which had Teamsters' contracts.

(26) Hoffa bought $25,000 worth of stock in Fruehauf Trucking Co., which had contracts with his union. [See p. 157C-F3]

(27) Eugene C. (Jimmie) James, accused by the Douglas-Ives Com. of stealing $900,000 from the Laundry Workers Union Welfare Fund [see p. 173E-G1], was appointed by Hoffa as head of Detroit juke box Local 985.

(28) Hoffa & Brennan lent James $2,000-$2,500 to start Local 985. James "repaid almost 3 times the original investment" by putting Hoffa's & Brennan's wives "on the union payroll." [See items 8, 13-17, 22 above]

(29) Hoffa "assisted Samuel (Shorty) Feldman, Philadelphia ex-convict, in obtaining a charter for friends in the Hotel & Restaurant Workers Union."

(30) Hoffa "imported Robert (Barney) Baker to work for him as an organizer. . . . Baker, a N.Y. 'tough' with a prison record for throwing stink bombs & injury to property, is referred to in the records of the N.Y. State Crime Comm. as a collector for the 'Service Collective Agency,' a front through which large sums of money were obtained from the public loading racket."

(31) Hoffa "has had a long & continued association with Johnny Dio, 3-times-convicted labor extortionist."

(32) Hoffa "maintained Gerald Connelly, a Minneapolis organizer, in his job after he had been convicted of taking a bribe from an employer" [see Vol. XVI, p. 442E2]. Connelly had left Florida "under a cloud after particiation in an organizational drive in the Laundry Workers Intl. Union in which he was associated with 2 gunmen, Solly

* AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany July 31 ordered the expulsion of Paul Dorfman, Allen Dorfman's father, as secy.-treasurer of the Waste Material Handlers Fed. Labor Union, a small Chicago local affiliated directly with the AFL-CIO. Paul Dorfman was accused of making personal profit from Teamsters welfare funds through his son's & wife's firm. Dorfman, a close associate of Hoffa, allegedly helped Johnny Dio get union charters. [See pp. 261A-B2, 9E-G2; Vol. XVI, 442G1]

Isaac & Dave Cominsky, who were convicted for attempted murder."

(33) Chicago Taxicab Local 777 "has maintained the services of trustee Joseph Glimco," who "has been indicted twice on charges of murder and convicted on charges of larceny" and who "is a close associate of Capone mobsters, including Tony Accardo & the late Frank Nitti."

(34) Hoffa "played a part in the speedy ascent of William Presser to the chairmanship of the Ohio Conf. of Teamsters. Presser has been convicted of violation of the federal anti-trust laws and has taken the 5th Amend. . . . in relation to his financial affairs. . . . Testimony in Toledo showed Presser had accepted . . . $2,500 for the setting up of an employers' juke box association which was negotiating a contract with his own union." [See Vol. XV, p. 45D-E3]

(35) Hoffa "played a part in organizing a testimonial banquet for [ex-convict] Louis (Babe) Triscaro, head of the excavating driver local in Cleveland."

(36) Hoffa "has a long & continued association with Lou Farrell, a Des Moines, Ia. racket figure . . . involved in the labor relations business. Reports of the Kefauver Com. identified him as a Capone mobster."

(37) Teamsters units headed by Hoffa "employed persons as business agents & organizers despite the fact they had been accused of armed robbery, kidnapping, larceny, bookmaking, throwing stench bombs, impersonating Govt. officers, felonious assaut & carrying concealed weapons."

(38) Hoffa "set up an alliance with [and tried to lend $490,000 to] the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. after it had been thrown out of the AFL-CIO for racket control." [See Vol. XVI, p. 161A-D3]

(39) Hoffa "has a long & continuing association with Angelo Meli, a Detroit Prohibition hoodlum" twice "accused of murder."

(40) "More than $5,000 in union funds were paid to the Woodner Hotel in Washington, D.C. for the lodging of friends & associates of James R. Hoffa during his trial on bribery-conspiracy charges." [See p. 238G2]

(41) Hoffa "masterminded & played a key role in the chartering of 7 [N.Y.] paper locals . . . knowing these locals to be racket-controlled & devoid of membership. Hoffa did this to effect the election of his friend, John O'Rourke," as pres. of Joint Council 16. [See p. 261A2]

(42) Hoffa "was named trustee of Local 614 in Pontiac, Mich., after top officers of that local were indicted for extortion in a Michigan highway paving scandal. Hoffa then appointed 2 of the indicted officials as business agents to run . . . this local. They were both subsequently convicted of extortion."

(43) Hoffa became trustee of Local 823 in Joplin, Mo. "after the local's pres., Floyd C. Webb, had been accused of spending thousands of dollars in union funds for his own personal benefit and after union members had complained that Webb had threatened their lives for complaining. . . . Hoffa named Webb to run the union under the trusteeship."

(44) Hoffa "arranged for the loans of almost $250,000 in union funds to friends & acquaintances," but he "sent a Detroit teamster who wanted to borrow $500 to the bank."

(45) A month after a N.Y. newspaper had reported that Johnny Dio had accepted more than $11,000 to keep Allentown, Pa. dress firms nonunion, Hoffa "attempted to put 30,000 [N.Y.] taxicab drivers" under Dio's leadership.

(46) Hoffa supported Dio for a taxi charter while "his own union was attempting to organize taxicabs under the direction of Teamsters Union 3d vice pres. Thomas L. Hickey."

(47) Hoffa "& others under his direction joined" Dio "in conspiring to obtain derogatory information . . . for the purpose of blackening [Hickey's] character . . . and thus permit Dio, a convicted extortionist, to operate the taxicab locals."

Hoffa Testifies. Hoffa admitted to the Senate committee Aug. 20 that he had borrowed about $120,000 in cash from union & other sources since 1952 and that he still owed about $70,000. He denied that he was involved in his wife's investments although he conceded that they did not segregate their funds, that they had a joint safe deposit box & that they filed joint income tax returns.

Hoffa Aug. 20 admitted having been arrested "about 17" times but said he was not certain since he had not "counted them up." Most arrests were on minor charges involving labor activities such as picket-line disorders, he said. He admitted having been indicted for labor extortion in 1946 but insisted that the charge had been reduced to "simple misdemeanor," to which he had pleaded guilty. Under pressure by committee counsel Robert F. Kennedy, Hoffa admitted that he had returned "probably a little more than" $7,500 to storekeepers in this case.

Under questioning by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R., N.Y.), Hoffa Aug. 20 denied planning a merger of all transport unions (land, sea & air). He said he wanted a "loose-knit" council of such unions to avoid friction.

Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.) found Hoffa willing to agree Aug. 20 that the nation would be endangered if a certain "individual" (presumably United Auto Workers pres. Walter P. Reuther) succeeded in putting "labor leaders not friendly to" Hoffa in "control of the Teamsters." Goldwater assured Hoffa, "I am very hopeful your philosophy prevails."

Hoffa was questioned Aug. 21 about his efforts to bring Dio's AFL United Auto Workers Local 102, which had organized some N.Y. taxi garages, into the Teamsters. Teamsters pres. Dave Beck "made it plain he would not issue a charter to Dio," Hoffa testified. He told of a series of meetings on the problem but said he could not recall speaking to Dio about it after a Feb. 9, 1953 meeting. Kennedy then played the recording of a tapped phone call made Feb. 26, 1953 by Dio in New York to Hoffa in Detroit. Dio complained in the phone conversation that John Strong, pres. of Teamsters Local 807, which was competing with Dio's Local 102 for N.Y. taxi-drivers, had told the "Teamster guys" to "carry on" with their taxi organizing because "102 has been wiped off the map." Dio asked what Hoffa suggested, and Hoffa replied (in the recording), "I'd better get ahold of Dave Beck."

Hoffa refused to tell Kennedy whether he had wanted to bring Dio into the Teamsters. He said he had wanted to bring Local 102's executive board into the union as the most effective way of organizing the taxi-drivers. "I was interested in anything that would adjust the cab situation—Dio or otherwise," he said. Following the introduction of additional wire-tap recordings Aug. 22, Hoffa conceded that "if it was necessary to take Dio I wouldn't hesitate to do so." The recordings also showed that Dio & Hoffa were looking for derogatory material to discredit Teamsters vice pres. Thomas L. Hickey, N.Y. general organizer opposed to Hoffa & Dio.

Hoffa said Aug. 23 that he could not recall whether he had ordered union witnesses to use Minifons (miniature wire recorders) to make clandestine recordings when they testified in June 1953 before a Detroit grand jury investigating Hoffa. The committee then played a recording of a tapped phone conversation in which Dio told Hoffa he had a "couple of those things," might have "4 tomorrow" and that 2 men Dio had sent to report to Hoffa were "the best, they work for the UN & everything else." Hoffa insisted, however, that he had "no independent recollection of the substance of the call." Committee chairman McClellan said that jury-tapping "is something you could not forget—unless you make a habit of it." McClellan asked the Justice Dept. Aug. 24 to check on whether Hoffa had committed perjury in claiming to have forgotten so much.

(The wire-tap recordings & much of the other material used by the Senate committee were provided by the office of N.Y. County Dist. Atty. Frank S. Hogan. The wire-taps were made legally under N.Y. court order.)

Other Probe Developments. Teamsters vice pres. Thomas L. Hickey, a candidate for the union's presidency in opposition to Hoffa, told the Senate committee Aug. 16 that Hoffa was responsible for the Teamsters' chartering of Johnny Dio's 7 "paper locals." Hoffa also sought to bring Dio & his taxicab local into the Teamsters, Hickey testified. Hickey said he had opposed both projects.

Teamsters vice pres. Einar O. Mohn, administrative assistant to Teamsters pres. Beck, told the committee Aug. 19 that he had issued charters for Dio's 7 "paper locals" after Hoffa had asked him & Beck to do so and Beck had "told me it was all right to go ahead and charter them." Mohn conceded that this was unusual and in violation of an agreement not to charter N.Y. locals without the clearance of Martin T. Lacey, then pres. of N.Y. Teamsters Joint Council 16. Mohn denied that the locals were chartered to help Hoffa's candidate, John J. O'Rourke, win an election to displace Lacey as council pres. He said he thought such extraordinary action was justified to establish Teamsters claims to certain jurisdictions before the then pending AFL-CIO merger.

The 5th Amend. was invoked before the committee: Aug. 14—by Joseph Curcio, secy.-treasurer of N.Y. "paper" Local 269, who had been convicted of 2 bootlegging charges [see p. 245G2-B3]; by Harry Davidoff, secy.-treasurer of N.Y. "paper" Local 258, who had been convicted of attempted extortion in 1940 and against whom an extortion charge was pending [see p. 90A3]; by George Baker, an officer of N.Y. "paper" Local 258. Aug. 15—by O'Rourke; by Anthony (Tony Ducks) Corallo, vice pres. of N.Y. Local 239, alleged power behind a number of locals, who had been charged with narcotics possession in 1945 and who had pleaded guilty to a lesser charge [see p. 261A-B2, D3]; by Sam Goldstein, pres. of N.Y. Local 239, who had been convicted of bribery, gambling & unlawful entry and against whom an extortion charge was pending [see p. 245B2]. Aug. 16—by John J. McNamara, secy.-treasurer of N.Y. "paper" Local 295, who had been indicted with Dio on extortion charges in 1956. [See Vol. XVI, p. 360D-E3]

Pres. William V. Bradley & general organizer Thomas (Teddy) Gleason of the Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. told the subcommittee Aug. 16 that Hoffa had offered their union a $490,000 loan (which AFL-CIO pres. George Meany blocked) and that they had sought to cooperate with the Teamsters in hopes of getting their

union readmitted to the AFL, from which it had been ousted as racket-ridden. [See p. 57B3; Vol. XVI, 161B3]

McClellan charged Aug. 1 that the Teamsters Union had paid a $21.66 bill at the Woodner Hotel in Washington for Joe Louis, ex-heavyweight champ, who had appeared at Hoffa's bribery-conspiracy trial and who shook Hoffa's hand before a jury that included 8 Negroes. Several other Negroes had visited the courtroom to greet Hoffa in the presence of the jury. McClellan said Aug. 22 that he had heard Louis "was paid $2,500 for sitting in the courtroom" during Hoffa's trial, but he announced later Aug. 22 that Louis had denied receiving payment. [See p. 238G2]

The Senate Aug. 26 voted an additional $150,000 for the Select Com. on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. It had given the committee $350,000 previously.

Dio Indicted as Tax Cheat. Johnny Dio was indicted by a federal grand jury in New York on 4 counts of income tax evasion, it was announced Aug. 15. He was accused of failing to report $63,333 in income taxes for 1950-52 and of evading $20,168 in taxes for the period. Theodore (Skinny) Rij (also known as Tedddy Ray), 44, Dio's 242-lb. bodyguard, was indicted on 2 tax evasion counts. A one-count indictment, naming Rij alone, had been filed secretly Feb. 19. The other indictment, naming both Dio & Rij, was filed June 17. The 2 pleaded not guilty Aug. 22. [See p. 245A2]

POLITICS

Proxmire Elected. William Proxmire, 41, defeated ex-Gov. Walter J. Kohler Jr. (R.), 53, by more than 120,000 votes in a Wisconsin election Aug. 27 to complete the remainder of the Senate term (expiring in Jan. 1959) of the late Joseph R. McCarthy. Proxmire was the first Democrat elected to the Senate from Wisconsin since the 1932 FDR landslide. His victory raised the Senate's Democratic margin from 49-46 to 50-46. (2 of Proxmire's 3 defeats in gubernatorial elections had been at Kohler's hands.) [See p. 253C1]

California Governorship. Retiring Senate GOP leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) confirmed in confidence Aug. 8, at a breakfast of California's Republican Congressional delegation, that he intended to run for Governor of California in 1958. It had been rumored that he planned to do so as a step toward seeking the Presidency in 1960. [See p. 7D1]

Calif. Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R.), announcing Aug. 19 that he intended to run for reelection, called the office "far too important to the welfare of the people of this state to be allowed to become a pawn in the Presidential contest." He pledged, if reelected, "to stay on the job . . . during my full tenure as Governor." [See Vol. XVI, p. 284F1, D-E2]

(It was reported widely that Vice Pres. Nixon, was was rivaled only by Knowland & Knight for leadership in California Republican politics, had decided to support Knowland for the California Governorship despite the fact that Knowland & he were potentially the principal contenders for the 1960 GOP Presidential nomination.)

EDUCATION

Amer. Fed. of Teachers (AFL-CIO) convention in Chicago passed these resolutions: (Aug. 20) Indorsement of a $6,000-a-yr. starting salary for teachers with bachelor degrees, a $12,000-a-yr. maximum to be attained in 8 yrs.; a recommendation that racial discrimination in housing be opposed because it resulted in de facto racial segregation in urban schools. (Aug. 21) A plea to Pres. Eisenhower to call a special session of Congress late this year to pass a federal school-aid bill. (Aug. 22) Proposals for a classroom limit of 25 students and more local & federal support of programs to retrain & treat maladjusted students in order to reduce juvenile delinquency as a problem for teachers. (Aug. 23) A request that the AFL-CIO help to promote more scholarship & loan funds and opportunities for students to work in order to offset the increasing cost of higher education; a denunciation of racial discrimination in hiring of teachers, which the convention called a factor contributing to teacher shortages; a measure urging elimination from teacher application blanks of references to membership in "administrator-dominated organizations"—regarded as applying chiefly to the Natl. Education Assn. The convention rejected Aug. 23 a proposal that it declare its opposition to the federal law's requirement that foreign visitors to the U.S. be fingerprinted. [See Vol. XVI, p. 295B2] . . . **Enrollment** in public & private U.S. schools & colleges in the 1957-58 school year was estimated at a record 43,135,000 (vs. 41,366,000 last school year) Aug. 24 by the U.S. Office of Eductn. Estimates by classification: kindergarten through 8th grade—30,670,000 (vs. 29,711,000 last year); high school—8,424,000 (vs. 7,820,000); college & university—3,450,000 (vs. 3,244,000). [See Vol. XVI, p. 422D3]

OBITUARIES

Richard Frazer Allen, 66, ex-Amer. Red Cross vice chrmn. who administered ARC relief in France & Low Countries after World War I and in N. Africa, France & China-Burma-India during World War II, dir. of U.S. Govt.'s $350 million post-UNRRA relief program for Europe & Asia 1947, chief of Marshall Plan mission to Yugoslavia 1951-53; Aug. 26 in Geneva, Switz. [See Vol. VII, p. 368M]

Dr. James Baster, 53, chief of UN Bur. of Econ. Affairs' African & Middle East Studies Section, ex-econ. advisor to UN relief agency for Palestine refugees, visiting prof. on Middle East affairs at Princeton; Aug. 24 in New York.

Joel M. Bowley, 70, pres. Eagle-Picher Co., dir. of "Cinci. Enquirer" & Cleveland Fed. Reserve Bank; Aug. 23 in Philadelphia.

George Granger Brown, 60, U. of Mich. dean of engineering, ex-AEC engrg. div. dir., ex-pres. Amer. Inst. of Chemical Engrs.; Aug. 26 in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Dr. Harold L. Butler, 83, ex-dean of Syracuse U. Coll. of Fine Arts, ex-opera basso; Aug. 22, Bradford, Pa.

Joseph B. Cavallaro, 53, NYC Bd. of Higher Eductn. chrmn.; Aug. 22 in New York of stroke.

Edward J. Dent, 81, English translator of operas noted for Mozart translations, ex-Cambridge U. music prof., ex-pres. Intl. Society for Contemporary Music; Aug. 22 in London.

Helena A. Dickenson, 81, co-founder with husband, organist Clarence Dickinson, of Sacred Music School at Union Theological Seminary (NYC); Aug. 25 in Tucson, Ariz.

John A. Dondero, 56, crime-detection expert, inventor of "stainless" fingerprinting; Aug. 23 in New York.

Ernest T. Eaton, co-founder of Rocky Mountain College, ex-Lt. Gov. of Mont.; Aug. 23, Billings, Mont.

Abraham Lincoln Filene, 92, chrmn. of Filene's specialty store in Boston, founder & ex-chrmn. of Federated Dept. Stores, innovator of employe benefit programs; Aug. 27 in Marston Mills, Mass.

Michael Gallagher, 87, Cleveland coal & shipping industrialist, friend of Presidents Taft, Coolidge, Harding & Hoover; Aug. 27 in Cleveland of heart attack.

Alfred Geiffert Jr., 66, landscape architect, designer of Rockefeller Center Plaza (N.Y.), National Gallery landscaping (Washn.); Aug. 26 in Dover Plains, N.Y.

Dr. Harry W. Gentles, 90, originator of Boy Scouts of Amer. first-aid program, leader in Red Cross life-saving & first-aid programs; Aug. 23 in Chicago.

Dr. Edgar C. Hayhow, 63, hospital admin. expert; Aug. 23 in East Orange, N.J. of cancer.

Msgr. Ronald A. Knox, 69, Bible translator, detective story writer, ex-Oxford U. Catholic chaplain; Aug. 24 in London.

Ivan I. Lodyjensky, 84, Russian Socialist exiled since 1922, mgr. of Russian Social Dems.-in-exile monthly "Socialist Courier"; Aug. 25 in New York of heart disease.

Dr. Donald MacKenzie, 69, physicist who helped to develop movie sound track; Aug. 20 in Albuquerque, N.M.

Giovanni Cardinal Mercati, 90, Roman Catholic Church librarian, philosopher, linguist; Aug. 22 in Vatican City.

Adm. Lord Mountevans (Edward Ratcliffe Garth Russell Evans), 76, British World War I naval hero whose destroyer "Broke" engaged & defeated 6 German destroyers in one battle, officer in Scott Antarctic expedition 1909, organizer of London air raid shelters in World War II; Aug. 20 in Golaa, Norway.

Leo Perutz, 72, Austrian novelist & playwright; Aug. 25 in Bad Ischl, Austria.

Dr. William Oscar Scroggs, 79, historian, co-author of 9-vol. work "The U.S. In World Affairs," ex-"N.Y. World" editorial writer, Council on Forgn. Relations research dir. 1930-

1941, ex-LSU econ. & sociology dean; Aug. 21 in Milledgeville, Ga.

Rear Admiral Paul M. Stewart, 68, ex-chief Coast Guard medical officer, ex-med. dir. of U.S. Employes Compensation Com.; Aug. 24 in Washington of heart attack.

Nels (Old Poison) Stewart, 56, star Natl. Hockey League center 1936-40 with Montreal, Boston, N.Y.; Aug. 21 in Wasaga Beach, Ont.

Thomas F. Sullivan, 79, Boston Police Comm. since 1943, ex-Boston Transit Comm. chrmn.; Aug. 27 in Boston.

Dr. Harold U. Sverdrup, 69, Norwegian oceanographer & meteorologist, Norwegian Polar Inst. dir., ex-dir. of the Scripps Oceanography Inst. (La Jolla, Calif.); Aug. 21 in Oslo of heart attack.

Boris Viktorovich Tomashevsky, 67, Soviet literary expert, authority on Pushkin; death reported Aug. 27 in Moscow.

Joseph Burr Tyrrell, 98, Canadian geologist, gold mine discoverer; Aug. 26 in Toronto.

Robert B. Vale, 85, Phila. newspaperman & author, ex-ed. of Phila. "Daily News"; Aug. 24 in Atlantic City, N.J.

Dr. Claude Cornelius Van Nuys, 79, ex-chief physicist for Air Reduction Co.; Aug. 20 in Brea, Calif. after brain operation.

Miss Gladys Yule, 53, whose inheritance of $20 million fortune made by her father, merchant Sir David Yule, made her one of Britain's richest women; Aug. 24 in Bricket Woods, Eng.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto Racing: Tony Brooks of Britain, driving an Aston Martin DRB II, won the Belgian Royal Auto. Club Grand Prix in Francorchamps Aug. 25. . . . **Baseball:** Monterrey of Mexico, with Angel Macias pitching a perfect no-hit, no-run game, defeated La Mesa (Calif.), 4-0, to win the Little League world final in Williamsport, Pa. Aug. 23. [See Vol. XVI, p. 296D1] . . . **Boxing:** Floyd Patterson, 22, of New York, 187¼ lbs., knocked out amateur Pete Rademacher, 28, Olympic heavywt. champion of Yakima Valley, Wash., 202 lbs., in the 6th round in Seattle Aug. 22 to retain the world heavyweight title. 12 admirers of Rademacher's in Columbus, Ga. had underwritten a $250,000 guarantee to Patterson to fight Rademacher. [See p. 247D3] . . . **Golf:** Ken Venturi, 26, of San Francisco won the $35,000 Milwaukee Open Aug. 25, for $6,000. Louise Suggs of Sea Island, Ga. won the $5,000 Women's Heart of America tourney in Kansas City Aug. 25, for $880. Joanne Gunderson, 18, of Seattle defeated Mrs. Ann Casey Johnstone of Mason City, Ia., 8 & 6, in the U.S. women's amateur final in Sacramento, Calif. Aug. 24. Ed Updegraff, 35, of Tucson, Ariz. won the Western amateur title in St. Louis Aug. 25. . . . **Horse racing:** L. B. Sheppard & A. C. Mudge's Hickory Smoke, John Simpson driving, won the 32d Hambletonian Stake for trotters at the Illinois State Fair Grounds (Duqoin) Aug. 27, for $47,917.62 [see Vol. XVI, p. 272F2]. Jewel's Reward, Willie Hartack up, won the $144,550 Washington Park Futurity (Chicago) Aug. 24, for $92,050. Woodley Lane Farm's Reneged, Bob Ussery up, won the $58,100 Saratoga Handicap in Saratoga Springs, N.Y. Aug. 24, for $40,000. Claiborne Farm's Sequoia, Bob Ussery up, won the $53,520 Spinaway Stakes in Saratoga Springs Aug. 26, for $32,560. . . . **Speedboat racing:** Bobby Robbins, 21, of West Suffield, Conn., driving a Sid-Craft with a 40-hp. Mercury racing outboard motor, won the 100-mi. Grand Natl. Outboard Marathon on Lake Quinsigamond (Worcester, Mass.) Aug. 24, averaging 51.65 mph. Class winners in the national stock outboard championships on Lake Quinsigamond Aug. 26: A-stock—Dave Hoggard, 21, of Trenton, Mich., 43.134 mph. avg.; B-stock—Chris C. Erneston Jr., 37, of West Palm Beach, Fla., 47.468 mph. avg.; C-stock—Frank (Bud) Goodwin of Hanson, Mass., 50.420 mph. avg.; (William McClung, 29, defending C-stock champion, of Portsmouth, Va., died Aug. 26 from injuries suffered in the race when his craft went out of control and he was thrown out & struck by a boat); D-stock—Wild Bill Holloway of Pipps City, Ohio, 54.848 mph. avg. . . . **Swimming:** Mrs. Greta Anderson Sonnichsen, 30, of Long Beach, Calif. became the first woman to win the 22-mi. intl. mass swim across the English Channel from Cap Gris Nez, France to Dover, Eng. Aug. 21. She made the swim in 13 hr. 53 min. . . . **Tennis:** Ashley Cooper, 20, & Neale Fraser, 23, both of Australia, & Louise Brough & Margaret Osborne du Pont won the men's & women's U.S. natl. doubles titles, respectively, in Brookline, Mass. Aug. 27 [see Vol. XVI, p. 288A2] Britain, represented by the team of Mike Davies & Bobby Wilson, won the first Nations Cup team competition in Rye, N.Y. Aug. 26. . . . **Track & field:** Wan Waern of Sweden ran the mile at an intl. meet in Gotesborg, Sweden Aug. 26 in 3 min. 59.6 sec. [see p. 264F1]. Gordon Pirie & Ken Wood, both of Britain, won the 5,000-mtr. & 1,500-mtr. races, respectively, at a British-Russian track meet in London Aug. 23.

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Clarence (Buddy) Parker signed a 5-yr. contract Aug. 27 as Pittsburgh Steeler coach. He replaced Walt Kiesling, who remained on the Steeler coaching staff. [See p. 264G1-A2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Vincent L. (Chin) Gigante, 29, ex-boxer, one of several persons with police records sought for the wounding of Frank Costello May 2, surrendered to police in New York Aug. 19. He was indicted by a N.Y. County grand jury Aug. 22 on charges of attempted murder of Costello, which he denied. [See pp. 186D1, 256E2] . . . **Floods & typhoons** in South Korea since July 2 were estimated by the ROK Govt. Aug. 27 to have left 208 persons dead, 812 injured, 30 missing. [See p. 264C2] . . . **Georges Cormier,** 83, balloonist who had made an estimated 530 ascents, was killed Aug. 25 when the basket of his balloon was wrecked by wind in landing near Cholet, France. . . . **Oksana Kasenkina,** 61, schoolteacher who escaped from the Soviet Consulate in New York in 1948, was granted U.S. citizenship Aug. 21 in Boston. [See Vol. XIV, p. 106B2; XII, 394M]

U.S. prison population totaled a record 188,730 (20,134 in federal prisons), a ratio of 114.2 prisoners per 100,000 civilian population, at the end of 1956, Fed. Prisons Bureau Dir. James V. Bennett reported Aug. 17. [See Vol. XVI, p. 248D3] . . . **Mr. & Mrs. Frank Frantum** of Baltimore, respectively 53 & 47, were denied custody of a 2-yr.-old boy, Burton, whom they had cared for during his infancy & nursed through prolonged illness, under a ruling of the Maryland Court of Appeals Aug. 20. It upheld the Baltimore Dept. of Welfare's decision that the child be adopted by Navy Lt. & Mrs. Kenneth Adams of Patuxent, Md., respectively 32 & 39, because they were younger than the Frantums and of the religion (Catholic) in which the child's mother wanted him to be raised. Mrs. Frantum, a Lutheran, said she had offered to raise the boy as a Catholic. . . . **Alger Hiss'** employment at $12,000 a year as an administrative assistant by Feathercombs, Inc. of New York, comb manufacturers, was disclosed Aug. 14. [See p. 174G1] . . . **Lt. David Steeves'** (age 23) story that he made a 54-day hike to safety after bailing out of an AF jet trainer over the Sierra Mts., Calif. May 9 was tabled for publication by the "Saturday Evening Post" Aug. 14 on grounds that it contained "discrepancies." AF officials said they had no reason to doubt Steeves' story but had not yet confirmed it in detail.

Bendix-Decca electronics system to enable ships & planes in a 750,000-sq.-mi. area of the North Atlantic to check their positions within seconds was opened Aug. 19 with ceremonies at its central base in Halifax, N.S. . . . **Lykes Bros. Steamship Co.** signed a contract with the Fed. Maritime Bd. Aug. 7 for Lykes to have 53 cargo ships built in U.S. shipyards for about $500 million, with the Govt. paying the difference in cost (about 40%) between U.S. & foreign construction. The contract was the largest to date under the Govt.'s shipbuilding subsidy program. [See Vol. XVI, p. 222G3]

Married: Prince Sadruddin Khan, 24, younger son of the late Aga Khan & uncle of the new Aga Khan, and Nina Dyer, 27, London fashion model & ex-Baroness Heinrich von Thyssen; Aug. 27 in civil & Moslem ceremonies in Collonges-Bellerive, Switz. She adopted the Moslem title Princess Shirin (Sweetness). [See p. 231F2]

Birthdays: Princess Margaret of Britain was 27 Aug. 21. [See Vol. XVI, p. 344E3] . . . Dr. Lee DeForest of Los Angeles, inventor of the 3-element radio tube, was 84 Aug. 26. [See Vol. XII, p. 304G3]